

Letters from the Editor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1852.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—During the four or five days which have elapsed since I left Wilmington, I may safely say that I have travelled faster, ridden farther, talked more, have seen a greater number of prominent men, and been busier in general way, than I ever remember to have been before. In fact, I feel more like doing almost anything else than writing, and must therefore request you, and should you conclude to publish this, our readers, to make all proper excuse for errors and shortcomings, as well as for my not having written sooner.

As for the prospects of getting an appropriation for the Cape Fear, it is impossible to say anything positively. The wants of our port have been brought before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, and its claims pressed upon the attention of the members. It is hoped that a reasonable appropriation for the purpose may be included in the River and Harbor Bill, which is yet to be reported by the Committee. It is more than probable, that whatever bill may be reported by them will pass; and it is, therefore, very desirable that our appropriation should go into the House under the sanction which it would derive from the known and practical business talents of the gentlemen composing the Committee on Commerce. I cannot think that the insertion of a reasonable appropriation for the Cape Fear Inlet would either embarrass the bill, or endanger its passage; on the contrary, I think it would strengthen it; but should, unfortunately, the gentlemen of the Commerce Committee think differently, there are strong hopes that, after the bill has been reported in the House, and is under consideration in Committee of the Whole, it may be amended by the insertion of such an appropriation for our port as may seem reasonable; and that such amendment will not be opposed by the Committee who reported the bill. Of course our immediate representative has lent us, and will continue to lend us all the aid in his power, and I believe he will be heartily sustained by every member of the North Carolina delegation.

I do not know whether to regard it as fortunate or unfortunate for our application, that there is already included in the report an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for Nag's Head. In one point of view it is rather against us, inasmuch as the present River and Harbor Bill is intended to be limited in its appropriations to a little over a million of dollars, and this might possibly be looked upon as the share of our State. But, upon the other hand it is favorable, as demonstrating the necessity of doing something in time to prevent the occurrence of another Nag's Head affair at the mouth of our river, which would certainly be a severe blow to the important branch of our national commerce, and which Wilmington is the center, and our port the outlet. This national consideration I regard as the true ground upon which we have a right to stand and claim the interposition of Congress.

As a separate bill, our appropriation would unquestionably pass, if it could be reached; but this is the President-making Congress, and even the indispensable appropriations will not be passed until late—at least such is the impression here.

Again, our appropriation might be inserted by the Senate Committee as an amendment to the bill—even should its own merits would keep it there. I merely throw out these suggestions as a matter of information in regard to the process. I know anything in relation to such matters, is news to our people, as they have never before—at least from our section, and in our generation—knocked at the doors of Congress for any thing.

The Wilmington delegation, as all who know Mr. Ashe, would have anticipated, have received every kindness, assistance, and attention from our representative. May his shadow never grow less, nor larger, for he complains of waxing fat—which no doubt arises from the bigness of his heart and the expansiveness of his nature. Professor Bache, of the coast survey, also is entitled to their gratitude for his kindness and courtesy in placing all the information at his disposal at their disposal, and so far as his duty would permit, facilitating the object of their mission. In his private capacity as a gentleman, he will never be forgotten by any one who has ever enjoyed the pleasure of meeting him.

Congress—politics—the Presidency—and the last includes all the rest. Scott is universally regarded as the Whig nominee. He will certainly be their Presidential candidate, and probably Gov. Jones of Tennessee the candidate for the Vice Presidency. The Whig members and Senators had a caucus on Friday night, which burst up in a sort of a row—some of the Southern men not liking Scott, but the Southern Whig opposition is existing in fact, and they will all be whipped in upon some patched up platform. With the exception of Mr. Clingman, who still holds out, the whole Whig delegation from North Carolina are ready to come to his support. Mr. Mangum will go it strong, and Mr. Badger will certainly go, too.

Among the Democrats there are a great many tickets, three of which are prominent. Cass and Butler stand first, with the largest amount of ascertained strength, so far, perhaps from the prestige of a former nomination. Buchanan and Strang, make, I think, the strongest ticket. The South, and the United States of the South—if it could be cured, would have weight in the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Douglas is comparatively a young man, and looks younger than he is. He is personally popular with all sections, and his immediate supporters are enthusiastic. He is looked upon as more the exponent of youthful impulse and aspiration than either of the gentlemen already named, at the same time that he would not perhaps awake the same confidence in the minds of the older and more conservative members of the party. His strength is more speculative than either of the others. Fewer ascertained votes—less real capital—more of a fancy stock. The Democratic Review has damaged him very much—at least I think, and I am not so often mistaken. Nevertheless, I could only believe that if nominated he would make a capital run, and if elected, a safe and reliable President. His feelings, I think, and certainly his interests would render him favorable to North Carolina, and, if nominated, he ought to carry the State. He surely could against Scott. I like Douglas much, but Buchanan and Strang make up the ticket which I still prefer as a first choice.

Gen. Joe Lane of Oregon, the "Marion of the war," Gen. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, a man of first rate abilities, and as true as steel, and always true—Dickinson of New York, as clever and as fine a fellow as breathes, Gen. Butler of Kentucky, a soldier, a statesman and a patriot, and Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, the present able and popular Speaker of the House, and other able and reliable gentlemen are also talked of to fall back on—the chances of their nomination being graduated about in the order in which I have placed them.

I have barely room to send my respects, and to add that I will write you again, and not upon such dry subjects. I have a budget yet to unfold. J. F.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13th, 1852.

There is one interest which flourishes here—that of Hotels, and their name is legion, and they are mostly crowded by persons from all parts of the Union, North Carolina excepted, which is less numerous represented than any of the older States. The National, at which we are stopping, is capable of containing somewhere about seven hundred people, and it is generally full. The location of Washington seems to be the point of conflict between northern and southern climates as well as notions, heat and cold being in constant alternation. It is said to be very trying. By the way, Mr. Clay is stopping at this house, but sees no body. His friends think that he may revive with the Spring, but it is very doubtful. He is confined to his bed.

The capital enlargement will be a most immense work—larger than the original. I guess an appropriation of half a million will be passed for it; in fact, the amount of money spent here on public buildings is enormous. The Patent Office building is being extended to more than twice its original size, and in a style of magnificence almost unequalled. It will cover about an acre square. The Capitol—the General Post Office—the Treasury Buildings—the Patent Office and the President's House are the only really handsome buildings in Washington. The State Department, and the War and Navy Departments are very plain. The work on the National Monument is at a stand-still. Something ought to be done.

One of the most amusing scenes anywhere, is the opening of the House. A rather thin man stands up at the Clerk's desk and makes a prayer, during the progress of which, the members silently write or read their letter—a rather good-looking man of thirty-four, but not looking near that old, then

mounts the same stand, and proceeds to read the Journal of the previous day's proceedings, in a clear and distinct voice;—that is Mr. Forney, the Clerk. Not a member seems to pay the least attention, unless towards the close, when it seems that every man of them suddenly jumps up, and ejaculates at the top of his voice—"Mr. Speaker!" and then there is a general squabble for the floor, which is at length decided by a tall, good-looking man, with white hair, who gives it to somebody, who forthwith goes off upon Buncombe. The tall, good-looking man with white hair, is Linn Boyd, the Speaker. I must say that the appearance of the House, as a body, is very favorable. The Western members look young, as a general rule. Little or no business is doing or likely to be done for some time.

We saw to-day the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the survey of our River, and also the retaining of the same officers who have commenced it, and received a favorable answer. Whatever dislike we may have for Mr. Corwin's politics, there can be no question as regards the popularity of his manners. In this respect he has by far the advantage of Gov. Graham, who is perfectly gentlemanly and perfectly essentially cold.

We have also seen several of the members of the Committee of Commerce separately, and I have a sanguine expectation that we will get a sufficient appropriation to commit the government to our work. It would be a matter of curiosity to see this city, in case the seat of the General Government should be removed. It has actually no trade. The broad and deep Potomac hardly brings a sloop to its wharves. Without the official pap it would subside into a miserable village. Not a paper here has any inherent vitality.

General Cass actually has some resemblance to Mr. Loring, except that Cass is taller, and I think, with all due respect to our Commercial friend, and a proper regard to the beauty of the Wilmington editors, the old General is rather better looking.—Those who have seen him some years ago say that he has grown old looking very fast of late.

The Whigs have not yet been able to decide upon the place of holding a convention, or even upon the calling of one at all—they have had several caucuses, all ending in a mess. If there be no regular nomination, at any rate Scott will be run. Put that down certain. They are to caucus again to-morrow night. Mr. Fillmore has no more chance than I have.

The reaction upon the Maine Liquor Law has commenced and is demonstrated by the result of the Connecticut elections, and by the defeat of Neal Dow, the Mayor of Portland, Me., the father of it. Temperance is bound to go ahead, and it must be kept out of the political arena and its true friends—not the Barnum's and Horace Greely's—feel that and will act accordingly.

I want to call your attention to a humbug—the Patent Laws—as thus: I may get a patent to-day and you another to-morrow, and the next day we may sue each other on the ground that our respective patented articles are violations of each other's rights. What efficacy has a patent since it is neither evidence nor protection. It puzzles me.

Besides our own representative we are under particular obligations to Messrs. Daniel and Venable of our State for the interest they have taken for our cause. Gen. Daniel has very considerable influence, from the universal belief in his perfect political honesty and his caution in perfectly understanding anything before he commits himself to it. Mr. Venable is a whole souled impulsive gentleman, whom his friends joke upon his talking propensities. He certainly does talk a great deal and sometimes goes off at half cock—but as he, when accused of this says with a good deal of truth, that at any rate he generally knows what he is shooting at. He certainly makes a very favorable impression.

I have really no gossip, having been too busy to see or hear any thing out of the line of business.—I have not even been in the Senate more than half an hour. It is a very dignified body, and in that respect contrasts favorably with the House, which is noisy. Yesterday being Monday, both Houses adjourned early. The report of their proceedings will be found in the papers, although how the reporters can make any thing out of the "noise and confusion" is more than I can understand. Both rooms are execrable in the way of hearing.

I had the pleasure to-day of an introduction to "Father Richie." He is a great old man. I hope he may get from Congress the assistance he wants. J. F.

Our Book Table.

The Medical Examiner, published by Lindsay and Blackiston, Philadelphia, for April, has come to hand. We never had any taste, except a bad taste, for medicine, and it may be, this is the cause of our disinclination to read medical works. We always make it a rule to pay a physician to read for us, and leave the result of our health in his hands. No doubt the Medical Examiner is a valuable work in its way.

The publishers have placed on our table the American Whig Review for April. It is a very fair number. Its article on "Democratic candidates for the Presidency," is well written, and shows an impartial review of the claims of a number of our distinguished aspirants for that high office. Of course we differ with the Review as to its notions of politics.

The School Mate, for April, a monthly publication for school and home instruction of youth, by A. R. Phippen, New York, has also been laid upon our table by the publisher, George Savage, 22 John Street, New York. Our babies are not quite old enough to be interested in its perusal. We shall lay it aside, or perhaps loan it out to some one who can appreciate its contents, till we call for it. We have read the work with pleasure.

Our correspondent C. H. A. is respectfully informed, that the obituary notice he alludes to, has never come to hand. The editor, to whom we learn it was handed, is not at home, and it evidently escaped his memory before he left, else it would have appeared in last week's Journal. The writer will oblige us by sending another copy.

MRS. H. LEWIS.—This Lady, whose histrionic fame is so popular in this country and Europe, we understand will give one of her evening entertainments at the Masonic Hall, on Monday evening the 19th inst.

The Democrats of Jones county held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Trenton, on the 10th inst., and appointed delegates to the State and District Conventions.

Godey's Lady's Book for May has been placed upon our desk. It is a valuable number—contains 120 pages. The engravings are well gotten up; the first, "January and May," quite a contrast—the second, "May Day among the Juveniles," a very interesting picture. Godey is a great fellow with the ladies.

We are credibly informed that there is a man living in Duplin county who has never seen a Railroad or a vessel of any kind; and what is more surprising, has never been to Kenansville, the county seat of said county.

Bishop Hedding, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at Poughkeepsie on the 10th inst.

Mysterious.

We have received a lithographic letter, franked by "B. Thompson, M. C.," and addressed to the "Journal, Wilmington, N. C.," dated New York, March 16th, 1852, and signed by sundry prominent Whigs of New York, in which there appears to be a deep game on foot on the part of a portion of the Whigs of New York, to choke off Scott and Fillmore from a nomination by the Whig National Convention. The addressing of the letter to this paper is a mystery to us; perhaps it was an oversight, and as such we will not give it publicity, unless circumstances shall hereafter make it necessary for us to do so. It is sufficient for the present to say that the authors attach great importance to the advancement of Mr. Webster's claims for the presidency.—We presume every Whig editor in the South has received a copy of this letter, and if there should happen to be any of them opposed to General Scott or Mr. Fillmore's nomination, it will make its appearance before the public shortly. This is a "peculiar and very critical state of the world," said said letter, and we see no good reason why the friends of Mr. Webster at the South should hesitate to make an effort in his behalf. Mr. Webster is undoubtedly a man of talents, and if any Whig in the Union "understands the rights of the Republic," Daniel Webster certainly ought to be the man.—The letter smells very much of the intervention doctrine, and squints very strongly towards throwing overboard prominent members of the Whig party, for the Presidency, particularly Messrs. Fillmore and Scott.

A fire broke out in Savannah on the morning of the 11th inst., and destroyed some 5000 bales of cotton, together with Mr. Lamar's Warehouse containing cotton presses. The ships Jane Hammond and Isabella which were around at the wharf could not be removed, and we regret to learn that the former was nearly consumed together with the Cotton on board. The Isabella was also injured. Mr. Lamar's sheds and press which cost \$50,000, were only insured for \$20,000. His books and papers, which were in an iron safe, were also entirely consumed.

The third annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held in Fayetteville on the 8th inst. A dividend of 34 per cent. was declared, and 11 per cent. of interest returned to individuals who had paid over and above the amount required. The earnings of the Road for the last six months amounted to about \$6,000; for the last month \$1368.

The Maine Liquor Law has been defeated in the New York Legislature by 34 majority.

Gov. Kosuth, the distinguished orator and the lion of the day, arrived here last Sunday morning on board the Steamer Gladiator, from Charleston, and took lodgings at the Carolina Hotel. He is accompanied by his lady and suite. His arrival here was rather unexpected, and consequently no preparation had been made to give him a public reception. He visited St. James' Church in the morning, and after the exercises had closed, returned to his quarters at the Hotel, where a large number of our citizens had now congregated, all anxious to get, at least, a "bird's eye view" of the great Magyar Chief. At about one o'clock, a number of gentlemen were admitted into his apartments and introduced. He left on Monday morning in the 8 o'clock train, for the north.

Town Hall.

Now that the old Theatre is, in a measure, undergoing repair, the question suggests itself, could not an arrangement be made by the Board of Commissioners with the owners of said building, whereby its second story might be fitted up and converted into a Town Hall? The need of such a convenience in this place is much felt.

Fire in Charleston.

A fire broke out on the night of the 12th inst., in a wooden building situated at the S. E. corner of King street, which crossed over to the West side of said street, and entirely consumed the houses owned by Charles Dunn, D. McGuire and Moses D. Hymes. The building to the South occupied by Geo. P. Williams, as a seed store, and owned by M. D. Hymes, likewise became a prey to the flames. At this point the fire was arrested by tearing down the greater portion of the building.

By an arrival at Boston on the 10th inst., advices from Rio Janeiro have been received to the 2d of March. They state that Buenos Ayres has been surrendered, and that Niquira has been appointed Governor. Rosas is about to proceed to England in the Steamer Confict.

Later from California.

The Steamer El Dorado arrived at New York on the 12th inst., with dates from San Francisco to the 15th ult. She brings 214 passengers, and \$800,000 in gold dust.

Passenger trains are now running from Aspinwall to Buena Vista. The trains start immediately upon the arrival of the steamers: Passengers leave Aspinwall in the morning, and arrive at Panama at midnight. Aspinwall is beginning to assume the appearance of a thriving city, and is increasing in business and population very fast.

A most disastrous flood had occurred on nearly all the rivers. The cities of Sacramento, Nevada and Maryville had been completely overflooded, causing a widespread devastation, and the most frightful consternation. The loss at Marysville is estimated at \$100,000.—At Sacramento the embankment gave way, and several houses floated down the river. At Marysville all the streets were submerged, and a large quantity of goods destroyed. At Nevada two quartz mills, the theatre, Empire Hotel and several houses were swept away. The bridges over Salmon Falls and Colma river were carried off, and no doubt every bridge on the South and middle falls has shared the same fate.

The country between Sacramento and the mines is impassable. The legislative halls are surrounded by water and the members reached them in boats. Nearly all the houses on the Marysville and Sacramento road floated away. Many of the finest brick houses in Marysville have been rendered untenable. The damage at Sacramento amounts to \$40,000. Many lives were known to have been lost. So great was the consternation that few particulars had been obtained. Great quantities of live stock had perished throughout the country. At the last accounts the flood was abating at all points.

Assignment of Land Warrants.

The omission to give any form for a power of attorney in the published regulations for the assignment of land warrants, under the recent act of Congress, led to inquiry being made to the General Land Office, at Washington, when the following form of a power of attorney and also proper directions for its execution, were communicated to the writer. They will be of service all over the country:

FORM OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.
Know all men by these presents, that I (here insert the name of warrantee,) of the county of _____ and State of _____, do hereby constitute and appoint _____ of my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to sell and convey the within land warrant, No. _____ for _____ acres of land, which issued under the act of Sept., 1850.
Signed in presence of _____ (Warrantee's Signature.)

The acknowledgment of this power of attorney must be taken and certified in the same manner as the acknowledgments of the sales of the warrant or certificate of location before prescribed, and must also be endorsed on the warrants.

MORMONS.—At St. Louis, on the 20th, a steamer arrived from New Orleans, having on board three hundred and thirty members of the Mormon persuasion, the largest majority English, although there are among them some natives of Scotland and Wales.

Economy—What?

This is not only the law of the house, (as its derivation, *oikos* *nomos*, imports,) but is also the law of the field. For, what would the care of the house be, without equal care in the field? or, rather what would a house be without a field? But, by economy, we mean saving. And in the law of the field, (that is farming—agriculture,) economy, that is, saving is more required in the matter of *hauling* than in anything else about a farm, not even excepting the matter of ploughing. We mean, the saving of the labor of horses and oxen and their drivers in doing all the hauling, carting and waggoning.

Let us see how much is lost in this matter by want of economy in the usual, ordinary, fashionable way of making and saving and spreading manure.—Every single hoe-full is hauled twice—and, of course, loaded and unloaded twice. It is hauled from the pond, or branch, or swamp, or other place where mud is to be had (the best and cheapest and most abundant thing to manure with in this swampy country) to the stable yard, and from thence to the field again. Now, it should be hauled directly to the field, and be there spread and immediately ploughed in. John Taylor, of Caroline, says, in his Arator, (a capital book for a farmer,) that manure should be spread broadcast, wherever it is hauled, thick enough to deposit one cart load, with two yokes of oxen, at the distance of every ten yards—that is about 25 tons to the acre. Now, no man can make anything by manuring, who does not put four times that much of swamp mud to the acre—that is, 200 such ox-loads as Taylor speaks of. By making anything, we mean, making his land better every year—that is, better in value, worth more money—instead of making it worse every year, until, like all our land, it gets to be almost worthless. Manure one acre instead of four—haul the mud once instead of twice—keep no manure heap or compost heap at all—plough your cowpans once a week—clean out your horse stables once a fortnight, and haul and spread and plough in the dung immediately, so as to lose nothing by evaporation.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 13.

In the SENATE, the debate was continued upon the bill for the extension of the capital; after which the non-intervention resolutions submitted some weeks since by Mr. Clarke of Rhode Island, were taken up and debated until the hour of adjournment.

In the HOUSE, the bill providing for the discipline of the Navy, being a substitute for that passed at the last session, abridging flogging, was taken up and debated at length.

Later from California.

New York, April 13.

The steamer Daniel Webster, from San Juan, arrived here to-day. She brings, in the hands of passengers, gold to the amount of \$150,000. The Indians about San Diego were again troublesome.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 11.

Advices from Mexico to March 29th state that the Foreign Ministers have protested against the Matamoros tariff. Many of the merchants refuse to pay duties.

THREE CENT COINS.—The treasurer of the mint, E. C. Dale, gives notice that he is prepared to exchange three cent pieces for gold, in any amount, and will also deliver the same, at the expense of the mint, to any party requiring them, at a distance, and who may be conveniently accessible on the line of the express. The coins being in parcels of \$30, \$60, and \$150, the applications should be made for either of those sums, or multiples thereof, and payment in advance will be required in every case.—*Philad. Ledger.*

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.—The amount of the annual taxation which the Board of Supervisors are empowered to raise for the year 1852, in the city of New York, is one million six hundred and thirty-five dollars.

The New Haven Railroad Company has, within a few days, adopted the practice of placing printed labels on all the way baggage, so that the usual mistakes in delivery will be avoided.

It is stated that the U. S. Supreme Court have refused a re-hearing to the widow of Gen. Gaines, by a vote of 4 to 2. The Journal of Commerce says that she would have been the wealthiest person in the United States if her claims had been sustained, and there have been times, during the progress of the suit, when it is said she might have compromised for half a million of dollars.

STATUE OF GENERAL JACKSON.—The Legislature of Louisiana have passed an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, on Jackson Square, in New Orleans.

MONEY WANTED.—The State Treasurer, D. W. Courts, Esq., advertises that sealed proposals will be received at his office, until the 10th May next, for the purchase of \$60,000 of State bonds issued by the State of North Carolina, in conformity with an act of the General Assembly, ratified January 28, 1851, interest payable semi-annually, principal at the end of ten years.

NEW-YORK ART UNION.—Recorder Tillon, of New York, on Monday, in his charge to the grand jury, and the statement of the grand jury, on the ground of being a lottery. On the other hand Judge Duer, has decided in favor of its legality.

Steamboat Explosion—Immense Loss of Life, &c.

LINCOLN, Mo., April 9.—The Steamer Salado, bound to Council Bluffs, exploded her boilers to-day. She had a large number of Mormons on board, and all the officers were killed, except the clerk and mate.—About one hundred lives are supposed to be lost. The boat is a total wreck.

American Steamer Fired into by Mexican Soldiers.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7, 1852.

As the steamer Camanche was ascending the Rio Grande, with forty passengers on board, including many ladies, and also Gen. Canavajal, she was fired into from the bank by some Mexican soldiers.—Several shots struck the boat, but luckily no lives were lost. The shots were probably intended for Canavajal. The outrage has excited much indignation among Americans.

The Expedition to Japan.

A leading article appears in the London Times of the 26th of March upon the proposed American expedition to Japan, which is thus epitomized by the London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American:

"An important leading article appears in the Times to-day upon the American Expedition to Japan. The Times says that this expedition is carried out in a spirit of humanity and sound policy, without unnecessary waste of life, and under the full impression that the agents of the Government, and not the great mass of the population, are in fault, Commodore Perry will be backed by the sympathies of all European nations. The enterprise is undertaken by the Government at Washington, and one of the best officers of the navy list of the United States has been appointed to the command." The Times speaks of the force to be employed, and says it is amply sufficient for the purpose, and the officers entrusted with the command can have little difficulty in dictating their own terms, both at Nangasaki and Jeddo. The Times concludes its article by remarking that public opinion in England will run in favor of the expedition, but both human and policy recommend moderation in the midst of success. We can have little doubt that the United States expedition against Japan will prove the counterpart of our own late operations in China. May Commodore Perry and his forces meet with the like success, and use it to as good a purpose."

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF NATURE.—Deacon Ezekiel Hachley, of this town, informs us (and his word is entitled to implicit belief) that he has a heifer, now about nineteen months old, which has given milk since May last without ever having had a calf. When about thirteen months old, her udder was discovered to be so remarkably enlarged as to induce them to milk her, and on the first attempt about three pints was obtained. Since that time, and up to the present, she has been milked regularly, and has given on an average about three quarts per day. This may not be a new thing under the sun, but it is something not hitherto "dreamt of in our philosophy."

Baltimore Spirit of the Times.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Onslow.

Pursuant to previous notice, a respectable portion of the Democratic party of Onslow county assembled in the Court House in Jacksonville, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1852. On motion of Harvey Cox, Esq., John A. Avirett was called to the chair, and J. H. Foy appointed secretary. On taking the chair, the chairman explained, in a neat and appropriate manner, the object of the meeting: Whereupon, Col. L. W. Humphrey moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair, to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting; in accordance with which, the chair appointed the following persons—viz: David W. Simmons, Col. L. W. Humphrey, Jasper Etheridge, Harvey Cox, and Edward W. Sanders.

The committee having retired, William Hill, Esq., of Duplin, being present, and loudly called for, addressed the meeting in an able and eloquent manner.

The committee having returned after a short absence, reported through Col. L. W. Humphrey, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the Democrats assembled, do proclaim to the world, our attachment to the Democratic principles as laid down in our Baltimore Conventions; and whereas, we heartily concur with our Democratic party in this State, to hold a Convention in the City of Raleigh, on the 13th day of May next, for the purpose of organizing the party, and of bringing forward a suitable person as the Democratic candidate for Governor; and whereas, it has been proposed by the Democrats of this Congressional District, to hold a Convention in the town of Wilmington, on the 23d day of April, to select a delegate to represent the said District in the Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 1st day of June next; therefore

1st. Resolved, That the chairman appoint three delegates from each Captain's District, to represent the Democrats of Onslow in the said Raleigh Convention, and also three delegates from each district to represent us in the District Convention at Wilmington.

2d. Resolved, That we believe that the Democratic Republican principles can and will be sustained before the American people.

3d. Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the said Conventions.

4th. Resolved, That we approve of the administration of His Excellency, David S. Reid, and recommend him to the Raleigh Convention for re-nomination.

5th. Resolved, That we do most heartily concur with our Democratic friends in the several counties in recommending to the Baltimore Convention, the names of the Hon. James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, for President, and Hon. Robert Schenck, of North-Carolina, for Vice President.

The meeting was then addressed by Edward W. Sanders, Esq.

In compliance with the first resolution, the chairman announced the following gentlemen as delegates to attend the Raleigh Convention:

1st District, Upper Richlands—Col. L. W. Humphrey, Harvey Cox, and Stephen Wallace.
2d District, Lower Richlands—Durant H. Rhodes, Doct. Charles Duffy, and John A. Avirett, Jr.
3d District, Half Moon—Robert White, David E. Sandlin, and B. M. Barry.
4th District, North East—C. D. Foy, David W. Simmons, and Harris Watts.
5th District, White Oak—Wm. J. Gibson, Levi Melvin, and Stephen Henderson.
6th District, Swansboro—Edward W. Sanders, R. S. McLean, and Christopher Stephens.
7th District, Lower South West—O. B. Sanders, M. L. F. Reid, and Henry Sandlin.
8th District, Upper South West—Benj. H. Bryant, James Langley, and Stephen Dixon.
9th District, Stump Sound—Joseph Ennett, Seth King, and John P. Spicer.
10th District, Wolf Pitt—Edward W. Fonville, Benj. Linguish, and John J. Hurst.

To the Wilmington Convention the following:—
1st District, Upper Richlands—Williams Humphrey, Abner Ervin, and Durant Cox.
2d District, Lower Richlands—Thomas Jarman, Edward White, and Jacob Rhodes.
3d District, Half Moon—Bryant Kellum, James Aman, and Oliver Pittman.

4th District, North East—John A. Coston, Eli W. Sanders, and Jasper Etheridge.
5th District, White Oak—Lemuel Henderson, Jas. Mills, and Thomas Henderson.
6th District, Swansboro—C. B. Glover, Thos. B. Holland, and Henry Odham.

7th District, Lower South West—Enoch Foy, Solomon Gergan, and Jesse Aman.
8th District, Upper South West—Lott Williams, F. S. Humphrey, and Archibald Aman.
9th District, Stump Sound—Hill King, Wm. Ennett, and George H. McMillan.

10th District, Wolf Pitt—John Pearson, Samuel C. Simpson, and George Ward.

On motion of Edward W. Sanders, Esq., the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates to both Conventions.

On motion of George H. McMillan, Esq., the Editors of the Wilmington Journal, and all other Democratic papers in the State be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretary, and the meeting then adjourned.
J. H. Foy, Sec'y.

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Columbus.

According to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the Democracy of Columbus county assembled in public meeting at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 5th inst.

On motion, the meeting was organized by calling Richard Wooten to the chair, and requesting J. G. Powell to act as secretary.

The chairman, in a few brief remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, viz:—Forney George, Esq., A. F. Powell, Kelly Baldwin, D. F. Williamson, and C. T. Woodell.

The committee having retired for a short time, reported through their chairman, F. George, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, the period is approaching when the people, in their sovereign capacity, under the constitution, select a President and Vice President for the United States; and also when the people of this State choose their Governor; and whereas it has been the constant aim of the great Democratic party to so direct the Government as to administer and mete out even-handed justice to all sections, and to every interest, without wrong or oppression to any; and whereas we are more and more thoroughly convinced that ever, that the prosperity and stability of our Union depend upon the application of the great principles of State Rights democracy, to the leading interests and government of our